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# Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

2nd Quarter 1991 Report — Volume 21, Number 2

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS and EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 407,500 for the second quarter of 1991—an increase of 6,100 over the previous quarter, and 1,400 over the second quarter of 1990. The second quarter gain appeared to be a normal seasonal increase as employment geared up for summer.

### EMPLOYMENT

**Total average employment** stood at 380,900 for the quarter—an increase of 11,300 over the previous three month period, but down 3,500 from the corresponding quarter of 1990.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The average number of those classified as **unemployed** totaled 26,600 for the quarter—down 5,200 from the previous quarter. This translated to a 16 percent decrease from first quarter unemployment figures, and a 23 percent increase over second quarter 1990 numbers.

### TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT**

**NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

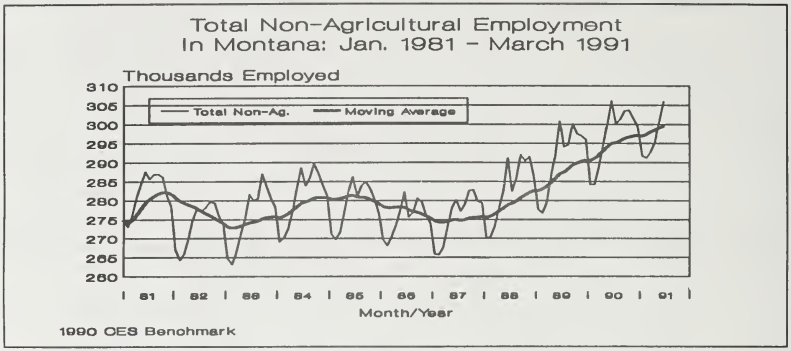
Montana's **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** of 300,700 was up 8,800 over the previous quarter, and 600 over the corresponding quarter of 1990. The gain over the preceding quarter followed a normal seasonal trend, except that employment in public schools declined earlier this year than last.

The number of jobs measured in the **private sector** for the quarter was 228,300—an increase of 7,700 over the previous quarter, and 2,000 over second quarter 1990. Total **GOVERNMENT** showed an increase of 1,000 jobs over the first quarter, and a decrease of 1,400 from the previous year.

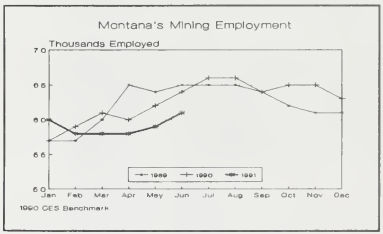
## Quarterly Trends

| | — Montana — | | | | — U. S. — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter | Montana Civilian Labor Force* | Montanans Employed | Montanans Unemployed | Unemployment Rate (Montana) | Unemployment Rate (U.S.) |
| 1991 - 2nd | 407,500 | 380,900 | 26,600 | 6.5% | 6.8% |
| 1991 - 1st | 401,400 | 369,600 | 31,800 | 7.9% | 7.1% |
| 1990 - 4th | 395,200 | 369,100 | 26,100 | 6.6% | 5.7% |
| 1990 - 3rd | 402,500 | 381,700 | 20,800 | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| 1990 - 2nd | 406,100 | 384,400 | 21,700 | 5.3% | 5.2% |
| 1990 - 1st | 404,200 | 380,700 | 23,500 | 5.8% | 5.7% |

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1991 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

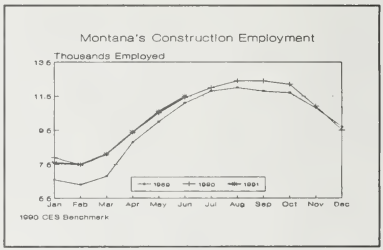



Montana's **MINING** industry showed a gain of 100 jobs over the first quarter, but was down by 300 jobs from second quarter 1990. A noticeable increase occurred from May to June, as 200 jobs were added in **metal mining** and **oil & gas extraction** combined. Fewer than 100 jobs were added during the quarter in **non-metal mining**. There were 300 fewer MINING jobs in June than the year before with

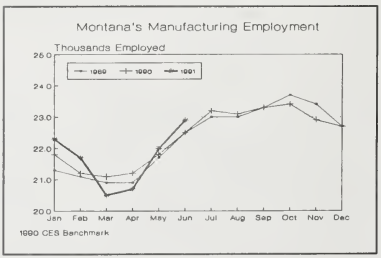



**metal mining** down 200 jobs, and **oil & gas extraction** down 100. No changes occurred in **non-metal mining** or **coal mining** during June.

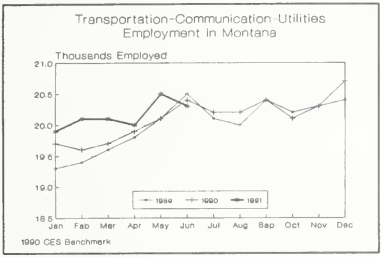
The **CONSTRUCTION** industry averaged 10,500 jobs—up 2,800 from the previous quarter, and up 100 from the previous year. **General building** added 300 jobs from May to June; **heavy construction** added 200; and **special trades** added 400. CONSTRUCTION showed 100 more jobs in June than the previous June.



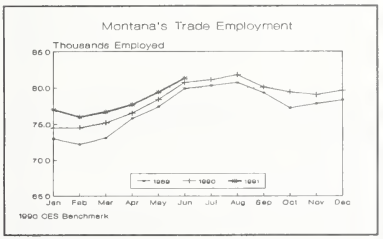

**MANUFACTURING** averaged 21,900 jobs during the quarter—about 400 more than the previous quarter, and 100 more than second quarter 1990. From May to June, 800 MANUFACTURING jobs were added in **lumber & wood products**, 100 in **primary metal**, and 100 in **food & kindred products**. One hundred



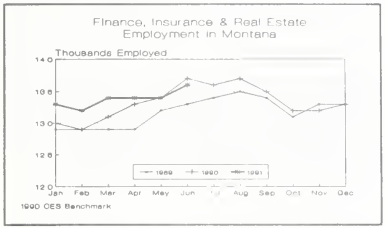
jobs were lost in other nondurable manufacturing. There were 400 more MANUFACTURING jobs in June than the same month of 1990, primarily due to logging jobs.



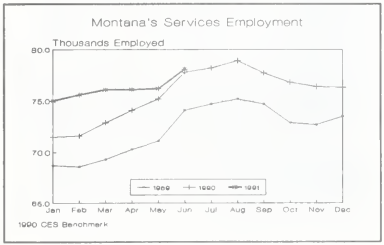

**TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** (TCU) jobs increased by 300 during the quarter for an average of 20,300 jobs. **Trucking & warehousing** jobs increased by 200 during May—while **railroads** and **utilities** each reported an increase of 100 from April to June. During the month of June, TCU took a slight downturn as **local & interurban transportation** and **communications** each lost 100 jobs. Over the quarter, TCU had about 200 more jobs than during the corresponding quarter of 1990.



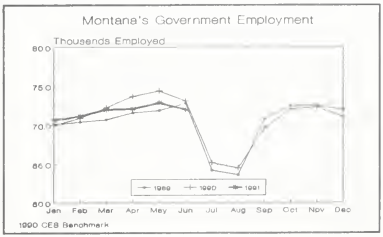

Jobs in **TRADE** were up by 2,900 over the previous quarter—and up about 1,000 from one year before. The increases were normal for the season. **Wholesale durable goods trade** was up 200 jobs from April to June. **Retail trade** showed job gains in **eating & drinking places** (+1,800), **food stores** (+300), **general merchandise** (+300), **apparel & accessories** (+200), and **building & garden supplies** (+300).




**FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE** gained 200 jobs over the previous quarter for an average of 13,500 jobs, which is about the same as the corresponding quarter of 1990.



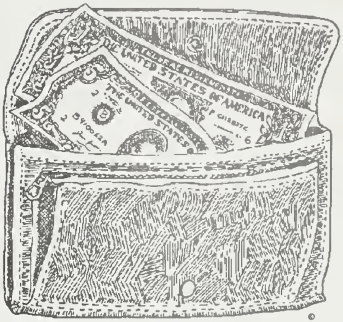

The **SERVICE** industry reported an average of 76,800 jobs during the quarter—which was 1,200 more than the previous quarter, and 1,100 more than a year before. From April to June, **hotels & lodging places** gained 1,700 jobs, **amusement & recreation** added 400, and **health services** added 400. **Private education** declined by 500 in June, and **social services** dropped 200.




**GOVERNMENT** averaged 72,400 jobs—up 1,000 from the previous quarter, and down 1,400 from the previous year. **Federal govern-**

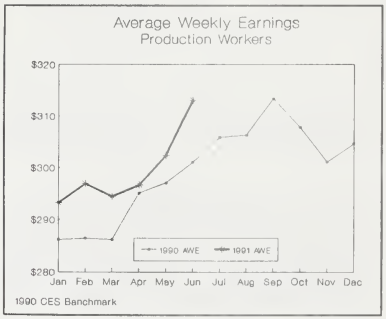
**ment** added 1,200 summer jobs in forests and parks, and lost some U.S. Census jobs.

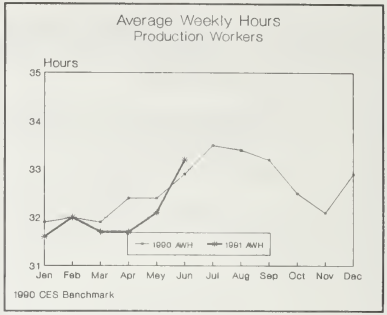
Local government gained 500 jobs over the quarter despite school layoffs, with most jobs added for seasonal work in park, campground, weed control and recreational areas. **State government,** however, lost 600 jobs due to seasonal school employment declines and the adjournment of Montana's legislature.



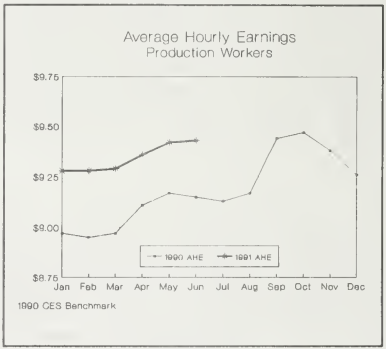
## AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS and EARNINGS

**Average weekly earnings** for the quarter were $304.06 – $9.16 more than the previous quarter, and $6.07 more than the year before.




**Average weekly hours** for the second quarter stood at 32.3 – 0.5 more than the preceding quarter, and 0.3 hours fewer than the second quarter of 1990. During the month of June, all sectors except TCU and MINING were working more hours than in June of 1990.




**Average hourly earnings** for the quarter amounted to $9.40 – compared to $9.28 the previous quarter, and $9.15 the corresponding quarter of 1990.

# Mass Layoffs During 1st Quarter 1991

**Most of the mass layoffs** in Montana during the first three months of 1991 were in MANUFACTURING's **lumber & wood products** industry (*see table below*), which experienced its lowest production levels since the fourth quarter of 1984. The total of lumber mill workers laid off stood at nearly double the industry's total for all of 1990. Thankfully, a number of mills were back in production during the second quarter of the year.

MINING industry layoffs involved the most NON-MANUFACTURING workers. All three mining layoffs occurred in **metal mining**, which was affected by a decline in the precious metals market.

The CONSTRUCTION industry, on the other hand, was not as affected by layoffs as it was during the corresponding three-month period of 1990. In fact, an analysis of all persons drawing Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits found that the construction industry dropped from 27 percent of total UI benefits paid during the first quarter of 1990 – to 25 percent of total UI benefits paid during the first quarter of 1991.

Statistics cited in this article come from the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program – which identifies, describes and tracks the impact of major worker layoffs in Montana. The program monitors layoffs of at least 31 days in duration, that involve at least 20 workers filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive three-week period.

Twenty-two mass layoff events during the first quarter of 1991 resulted in 2,515 workers being laid off from their jobs in Montana – up nearly 90 percent over the same time period one year earlier. Also, a bigger percentage of laid-off workers filed and qualified for UI benefits than during previous quarters, indicating that a majority of the affected workers held full-time, nonseasonal jobs. Specifically, 83 percent of all separated workers obtained UI benefits – including 95 percent of the **lumber & wood products** workers.

Nearly two-thirds of the total separations during the quarter were attributed to "slack work" – followed by "seasonal work," "material shortages" and "bankruptcy." In contrast, there were no first quarter layoffs during 1990 and 1989 attributed to "slack work" – and "seasonal work" has almost always been the main reason cited by employers for layoffs during the first three months in Montana.

Most of the layoffs involved fewer than 100 workers – but a single firm laid off more than 1,000 workers during the quarter, which has not happened before during the years that Montana has had an MLS program.

More detailed information on Montana's mass layoffs can be obtained by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau. National mass layoff data is also available from the Bureau.

**Industry Distribution of Mass Layoffs and Separations in Montana During the First Quarters of 1991 and 1990**

| INDUSTRY | First Quarter 1991 | | | First Quarter 1990 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Layoff Events | Total Separations | Total UI Claims | Layoff Events | Total Separations | Total UI Claims |
| **TOTAL, All Industries** | **22** | **2,515** | **2,077** | **11** | **1,344** | **674** |
| Manufacturing | 10 | 1,753 | 1,559 | 6 | 599 | 381 |
| Durable Goods | 8 | 1,463 | 1,395 | 3 | 244 | 179 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 8 | 1,463 | 1,395 | 2 | 198 | 157 |
| Nondurable Goods | 2 | 290 | 164 | 3 | 355 | 202 |
| Non-Manufacturing | 12 | 762 | 518 | 5 | 745 | 293 |
| Mining | 3 | 274 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | 4 | 130 | 112 | 3 | 390 | 206 |
| Other | 5 | 358 | 159 | 2 | 355 | 87 |

# Highlights by Industry Components

## AGRICULTURE

•**Generous spring rains** and $1.5 billion worth of U.S. agricultural commodities credit to the Soviet Union have combined to help out Montana farmers and ranchers who have struggled with drought conditions in recent years, according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service. The Service's June report says barley is bringing the best prices in two years, and wheat prices are coming up. Cattle, lamb and hog prices are also showing strength.

•**Gov. Stan Stephens has requested** federal disaster assistance for Lake County cherry farmers whose crops were severely damaged by a severe December cold snap. At least 90 percent of the 1991 cherry crop was lost, according to Lake County officials, only two years after another killer cold snap destroyed many orchards in early 1989.

•**The largest cashmere clip** in the United States is coming from a goat herd started two years ago by a couple looking to diversify their Dillon-area farm, according to an article in the *Montana Farmer-Stockman*. The couple imported a starter herd of Australian goats that has since grown to nearly 600 animals. Although the couple markets cashmere fiber sheared from their goats, they concentrate on selling breeding stock to other cashmere growers. The U.S. cashmere industry is a small one, according to the couple, but may be helped by recent declines in imports from China, Iran and Afghanistan.

## MINING

•**A subsidiary of Montana Power Co.** has purchased an underground coal mine near Trinidad, Colorado from the Wyoming Fuel Co. An Entech spokesman says his company intends to market the mine's "high quality, low-sulfur" coal in the Midwest, Gulf Coast and Southwest.

•**Meridian Minerals Co.** has agreed to pay royalties to the state of Montana if its proposed Bull Mountains underground coal mine is not developed within 10 years. The mining company recently swapped private land holdings for Bureau of Land Management land in order to consolidate its coal holdings in the Bull Mountains near Roundup.

•**Montana's last family-owned** coal mine is being sold to Meridian Minerals, according to the two brothers who operate the mine on their family ranch near Roundup. The brothers estimate that half the homes in Roundup are heated with coal from the small P.M. Coal operation, which was started by their homesteader parents in the early 1930s.

## CONSTRUCTION

•**Montana Deaconess Medical Center** in Great Falls has announced plans to build a $4.4 million building this summer and fall to house doctors' offices, a pharmacy, and MSU's extension nursing program. The hospital's president expects the building to be done by Christmas. He says the office building will be the first of several new hospital structures in a long-term plan to replace or rebuild much of the hospital over the next 20 years.

•**St. Peter's Hospital in Helena** plans to begin a $7 million expansion and remodeling project this fall aimed at accommodating increased outpatient use of hospital services. The hospital's president says an addition to the hospital will house its medical nursing unit, and expanded neuroscience and physical therapy departments. A courtyard will be enclosed to house a larger same-day surgery unit—and dialysis, respiratory therapy and oncology services will also be expanded.

•**Funding appears to be falling in place** for construction of a new McLaughlin Research Institute building on the College of Great Falls campus. A McLaughlin spokesman says construction is expected to begin in November, and to be completed by May 1993. He says the building will be able to accommodate five primary researchers and a support staff of at least 50.

## MANUFACTURING

•**Stockholders have voted to liquidate** Big Bud Manufacturing Co., the Havre firm that manufactured huge, four-wheel-drive tractors most often used on consolidated family farms. The manufacturing firm was jointly owned by the Chippewa-Cree tribe, the Assiniboine-Gros Ventre tribe and by Big Bud Industries Inc., a subsidiary of Meissner Bros. Tractor Inc. A Big Bud Industries spokesman says his company will continue to service the tractors, and expects that some arrangement will be forthcoming to continue manufacturing the tractors.

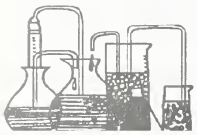
•**Stone Container's linerboard plant** near Missoula was back to near-normal production only one week after a boiler explosion closed down the plant in May. One worker died from burns sustained in the explosion. No layoffs occurred.

•**A Great Falls investment and acquisition** firm has acquired a California company that makes medical equipment and office furniture, and plans to move the operation to Great Falls. A spokesman for the Great Falls Capital Corp. says plans call for the manufacturing firm to move to Great Falls by the end of the year, and to initially employ six people.

•**A Havre dairy has shut down its dairy plant** and laid off four full-time and seven part-time workers. A spokesman for Vita Rich Dairy says work will be available for three of the laid-off employees with the Helena dairy that will bottle and manufacture Vita Rich products.

•**The manager of** the Columbia Falls Forest Products Inc. lumber mill says it is unlikely that operations will resume in the "foreseeable future." About 100 workers were laid off early this year in what was felt would be a temporary layoff of less than six months.

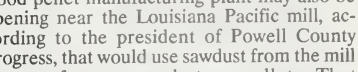
•**A Butte company** is working with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Rangeland Insect Lab at Montana State University to develop and test a non-chemical method of killing grasshoppers and locusts. Mycotech is experimenting with a fungus that, when eaten by insects, destroys their internal organs. Some of the experimental testing is taking place in South Dakota and Lethbridge, Alberta—as well as the African country of Cape Verde.



•**Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc.** has signed an agreement to supply products to SmithKline Beecham for the development of vaccines, according to a Ribi spokesman. Under terms of the agreement, SmithKline will pay for supplies of the Hamilton firm's adjuvants, and Ribi will be entitled to royalties from any commercial sales of vaccines. Adjuvants are products that enhance the effectiveness of vaccines. SmithKline is already involved in testing Ribi adjuvants in a malaria vaccine.

•**Extra workers hired** to work for A&S Tribal Industries on large military contracts for camouflage netting and portable medicine chests during the Persian Gulf conflict have been laid off. A spokesman for the Poplar-area company says the company hopes to rehire laid-off workers next year if it lands military contracts for more medicine chests and a new generation of camouflage products.

•**Louisiana Pacific's** Deer Lodge lumber mill has installed finger jointer equipment that allows it to make 18-foot jointed boards out of scraps of wood as short as nine inches. A mill spokesman says the jointed boards are now sold for stud use only, but may eventually be sold for use in making windows and doors. A wood pellet manufacturing plant may also be opening near the Louisiana Pacific mill, according to the president of Powell County Progress, that would use sawdust from the mill to manufacture wood stove pellets. That project is still contingent on financing.



## TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

•**Burlington Northern Railroad** is laying off 27 employees in Montana as part of a nationwide response to reduced freight business, according to a BN spokesman. The layoff, he says, will affect 16 BN employees at its Glendive maintenance-and-repair shop, plus nine diesel shop employees and two car men in Havre.

•**A California-based telemarketing firm** has announced that it will open a branch office in Montana sometime in 1992. The company will employ at least 50 people at a yet-to-be-determined location, according to a Gordon and Scwenkmeyer Inc. spokesman. The firm conducts telephone solicitations to raise money for state political parties and candidates, along with non-profit groups.

## RETAIL TRADE

•**Herberger's** has announced ambitious expansion plans in two Montana cities. The department store chain is opening up a full-line store in the former Hart-Albin building in downtown Billings this fall, according to a company spokesman, and will also substantially enlarge its store in Great Falls' Holiday Village Mall. The Billings store will employ about 125 people, he says. About that same number of people were permanently laid off when Hart-Albin closed in 1990.

•**Patagonia Inc.** has announced a one-year delay in its plan to move its warehousing and distribution center to Missoula from California. A company spokesman says the outdoor apparel firm will proceed as planned with the purchase of an industrial site near Missoula's airport. Actual construction of the warehouse, however, will begin in 1992 instead of 1991, he says.

•**Pamida Inc.** has announced plans to build a $3 million store in Shelby. Shelby's mayor says construction on the store should be completed later this year, and that the store will employ about 50 workers.

•**The J.C. Penney store** in Dillon has closed, and a company spokesman says the Penney's store in Anaconda is scheduled to close early next year because of poor sales and profits.

•**A Canadian Customs official** reports an almost 30 percent increase during the first three months of 1991 in car traffic across the Canadian border into Montana compared with the same period during the previous year. He attributes the increase to "the prices at U.S. stores," and says the weekend shopping crossings began before the Jan. 1 introduction of the goods and services tax in Canada. The manager of a Great Falls department store says Montana businesses are now advertising in Lethbridge and Medicine Hat before Canadian holiday weekends.

## SERVICE

•**Cast and crew** of a popular childrens' television program visited the Crow Indian Reservation to film segments for a week-long series that will introduce young public television viewers to Crow Indian traditions. "Sesame Street's" Big Bird character befriended seven-year-old Francis Bear Claw and participated in a traditional adoption and name-giving ceremony for the boy.

•**Montana locations** will be showing up in nationally-televised car commercials that have been filmed in the state since the beginning of the year. According to a State Department of Commerce spokesman, commercials have been shot for GMC near Essex, for Jeep Cherokee and Ford in the Bitterroot Valley, for Saturn in the Great Falls area, for Pontiac at Big Sky, and for Lexus in the Helena area.

•**The Boulder Hot Springs resort** has been purchased and renovated by a Colorado firm that serves clients dealing with various types of addictions. The resort will be used for addiction treatment workshops, its manager says, as well as for conventions booked by the general public. The resort was originally built in the 1880s.

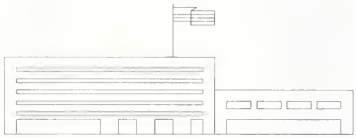
## GOVERNMENT

•**A consolidation plan** that would have closed weather stations in Helena, Kalispell and Havre by 1995 has been delayed at least one year because of radar and satellite problems, according to a National Weather Station spokesman. Weather bureaus in Billings, Glasgow, Great Falls and Missoula will eventually provide expanded services with additional staff absorbed from closed bureaus. Meanwhile, the automated flight service station at Great Falls International Airport has begun operation with fewer employees than originally planned because of the delay.

•**The Blackfeet Community College** began offering courses in firefighting and fire safety this spring. The Blackfeet Indian Reservation already boasts a nationally acclaimed, hotshot firefighting crew in addition to many "pick-up teams," according to a college spokesman. The tribal college courses are intended, she says, to improve the firefighters' safety and help them move into jobs as crew managers and instructors.

•**Montana's AFL-CIO** is scaling back its dislocated worker programs and shutting down its literacy programs throughout the state because of decreased federal funding, according to the director of the labor federation.

•**The Pentagon has announced** that 150 older Minuteman II missiles based at Malmstrom Air Force Base will be upgraded to newer Minuteman III missiles beginning late this year. The announcement also confirmed that Malmstrom will receive a new aerial tanker squadron in 1994 that will be made up of 10 tankers from closed Air Force bases.



•**Montana has received** a $9.9 million National Science Foundation grant to help develop a new method of teaching mathematics at the high school level. The grant will be matched with state and local funds. It is expected to be completed in 1998, and implemented by 2001.

•**Researchers** at the Rocky Mountain Laboratories in Hamilton have been doing research that could eventually result in a reliable diagnostic test for Lyme disease. The labs have applied for patents on four Lyme studies, according to a spokesman for the labs, and private firms will use the research findings to devise clinical tests.

**Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification**

| Occupation | Wage Rate | Date Set |
|---|---|---|
| Core Drill Operator | $13.50 per Hour | 4/22/91 |
| Sheepshearer | $ 1.70 per Head | 5/29/91 |
| Mechanical Engineer | $15.44 per Hour | 5/29/91 |
| Tool Designer | $12.78 per Hour | 6/11/91 |
| Chemist | $10.26 per Hour | 7/18/91 |
| Inhalation Therapist | $ 9.17 per Hour | 7/18/91 |
| Registered Nurse | $12.12 per Hour | 7/18/91 |

# TABLE 1-A
## MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*91 BM*
*JUNE 1991(P)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 410,383 | 384,090 | 26,293 | 6.4% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 66,603 | 63,222 | 3,381 | 5.1% |
| CASCADE | 40,188 | 37,967 | 2,221 | 5.5% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4,586 | 4,342 | 244 | 5.3% |
| BIG HORN | 4,278 | 3,723 | 555 | 13.0% |
| BLAINE | 3,016 | 2,741 | 275 | 9.1% |
| BROADWATER | 1,374 | 1,294 | 80 | 5.8% |
| CARBON | 4,142 | 3,845 | 297 | 7.2% |
| CARTER | 940 | 916 | 24 | 2.6% |
| CHOUTEAU | 2,722 | 2,616 | 106 | 3.9% |
| CUSTER | 6,057 | 5,789 | 268 | 4.4% |
| DANIELS | 1,167 | 1,129 | 38 | 3.3% |
| DAWSON | 4,973 | 4,778 | 195 | 3.9% |
| DEER LODGE | 4,386 | 3,998 | 388 | 8.8% |
| FALLON | 1,484 | 1,422 | 62 | 4.2% |
| FERGUS | 5,827 | 5,319 | 508 | 8.7% |
| FLATHEAD | 31,694 | 29,149 | 2,545 | 8.0% |
| GALLATIN | 27,930 | 27,023 | 907 | 3.2% |
| GARFIELD | 885 | 861 | 24 | 2.7% |
| GLACIER | 4,777 | 4,145 | 632 | 13.2% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 621 | 548 | 73 | 11.8% |
| GRANITE | 1,344 | 1,240 | 104 | 7.7% |
| HILL | 7,625 | 7,008 | 617 | 8.1% |
| JEFFERSON | 5,722 | 5,489 | 233 | 4.1% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,291 | 1,231 | 60 | 4.6% |
| LAKE | 9,669 | 8,875 | 794 | 8.2% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 26,001 | 24,608 | 1,393 | 5.4% |
| LIBERTY | 822 | 802 | 20 | 2.4% |
| LINCOLN | 8,648 | 7,457 | 1,191 | 13.8% |
| MCCONE | 1,178 | 1,140 | 38 | 3.2% |
| MADISON | 3,120 | 3,005 | 115 | 3.7% |
| MEAGHER | 1,022 | 982 | 40 | 3.9% |
| MINERAL | 1,298 | 1,156 | 142 | 10.9% |
| MISSOULA | 43,895 | 41,572 | 2,323 | 5.3% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,816 | 1,714 | 102 | 5.6% |
| PARK | 6,121 | 5,713 | 408 | 6.7% |
| PETROLEUM | 275 | 257 | 18 | 6.5% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,709 | 2,611 | 98 | 3.6% |
| PONDERA | 2,832 | 2,721 | 111 | 3.9% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,172 | 1,121 | 51 | 4.4% |
| POWELL | 2,938 | 2,761 | 177 | 6.0% |
| PRAIRIE | 668 | 648 | 20 | 3.0% |
| RAVALLI | 11,846 | 10,783 | 1,063 | 9.0% |
| RICHLAND | 4,945 | 4,417 | 528 | 10.7% |
| ROOSEVELT | 5,065 | 4,439 | 626 | 12.4% |
| ROSEBUD | 4,738 | 4,299 | 439 | 9.3% |
| SANDERS | 3,272 | 2,784 | 488 | 14.9% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,389 | 2,340 | 49 | 2.1% |
| SILVER BOW | 14,068 | 12,779 | 1,289 | 9.2% |
| STILLWATER | 3,208 | 2,915 | 293 | 9.1% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,453 | 1,398 | 55 | 3.8% |
| TETON | 2,924 | 2,798 | 126 | 4.3% |
| TOOLE | 2,287 | 2,167 | 120 | 5.2% |
| TREASURE | 470 | 457 | 13 | 2.8% |
| VALLEY | 4,394 | 4,172 | 222 | 5.1% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,000 | 945 | 55 | 5.5% |
| WIBAUX | 509 | 462 | 47 | 9.2% |

# TABLE 1-B

## MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*91 BM*
*MAY 1991(R)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 405,542 | 379,587 | 25,955 | 6.4% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 65,851 | 62,830 | 3,021 | 4.6% |
| CASCADE | 39,809 | 37,806 | 2,003 | 5.0% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4,508 | 4,263 | 245 | 5.4% |
| BIG HORN | 4,012 | 3,650 | 362 | 9.0% |
| BLAINE | 3,024 | 2,726 | 298 | 9.9% |
| BROADWATER | 1,355 | 1,277 | 78 | 5.8% |
| CARBON | 4,066 | 3,770 | 296 | 7.3% |
| CARTER | 864 | 837 | 27 | 3.1% |
| CHOUTEAU | 2,554 | 2,443 | 111 | 4.3% |
| CUSTER | 5,973 | 5,773 | 200 | 3.3% |
| DANIELS | 1,106 | 1,068 | 38 | 3.4% |
| DAWSON | 4,901 | 4,716 | 185 | 3.8% |
| DEER LODGE | 4,359 | 3,974 | 385 | 8.8% |
| FALLON | 1,471 | 1,387 | 84 | 5.7% |
| FERGUS | 5,720 | 5,204 | 516 | 9.0% |
| FLATHEAD | 32,017 | 29,002 | 3,015 | 9.4% |
| GALLATIN | 27,869 | 26,733 | 1,136 | 4.1% |
| GARFIELD | 825 | 803 | 22 | 2.7% |
| GLACIER | 4,449 | 3,893 | 556 | 12.5% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 487 | 438 | 49 | 10.1% |
| GRANITE | 1,339 | 1,259 | 80 | 6.0% |
| HILL | 7,477 | 7,019 | 458 | 6.1% |
| JEFFERSON | 5,743 | 5,483 | 260 | 4.5% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,106 | 1,046 | 60 | 5.4% |
| LAKE | 9,132 | 8,385 | 747 | 8.2% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 25,859 | 24,547 | 1,312 | 5.1% |
| LIBERTY | 818 | 796 | 22 | 2.7% |
| LINCOLN | 8,695 | 7,294 | 1,401 | 16.1% |
| MCCONE | 1,149 | 1,105 | 44 | 3.8% |
| MADISON | 2,946 | 2,815 | 131 | 4.4% |
| MEAGHER | 985 | 945 | 40 | 4.1% |
| MINERAL | 1,300 | 1,115 | 185 | 14.2% |
| MISSOULA | 44,109 | 41,715 | 2,394 | 5.4% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,800 | 1,680 | 120 | 6.7% |
| PARK | 6,050 | 5,612 | 438 | 7.2% |
| PETROLEUM | 269 | 240 | 29 | 10.8% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,642 | 2,529 | 113 | 4.3% |
| PONDERA | 2,836 | 2,732 | 104 | 3.7% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,125 | 1,085 | 40 | 3.6% |
| POWELL | 2,944 | 2,717 | 227 | 7.7% |
| PRAIRIE | 662 | 642 | 20 | 3.0% |
| RAVALLI | 11,565 | 10,340 | 1,225 | 10.6% |
| RICHLAND | 4,941 | 4,374 | 567 | 11.5% |
| ROOSEVELT | 4,785 | 4,409 | 376 | 7.9% |
| ROSEBUD | 4,578 | 4,260 | 318 | 6.9% |
| SANDERS | 3,279 | 2,768 | 511 | 15.6% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,330 | 2,268 | 62 | 2.7% |
| SILVER BOW | 14,066 | 12,937 | 1,129 | 8.0% |
| STILLWATER | 3,152 | 2,883 | 269 | 8.5% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,340 | 1,278 | 62 | 4.6% |
| TETON | 2,749 | 2,638 | 111 | 4.0% |
| TOOLE | 2,224 | 2,131 | 93 | 4.2% |
| TREASURE | 457 | 439 | 18 | 3.9% |
| VALLEY | 4,358 | 4,133 | 225 | 5.2% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,003 | 925 | 78 | 7.8% |
| WIBAUX | 509 | 449 | 60 | 11.8% |

# TABLE 1-C
## MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*91 BM*
*APRIL 1991(R)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 406,451 | 379,035 | 27,416 | 6.7% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 65,709 | 62,712 | 2,997 | 4.6% |
| CASCADE | 39,963 | 38,038 | 1,925 | 4.8% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4,504 | 4,288 | 216 | 4.8% |
| BIG HORN | 4,042 | 3,689 | 353 | 8.7% |
| BLAINE | 3,022 | 2,818 | 204 | 6.8% |
| BROADWATER | 1,330 | 1,257 | 73 | 5.5% |
| CARBON | 4,068 | 3,849 | 219 | 5.4% |
| CARTER | 863 | 839 | 24 | 2.8% |
| CHOUTEAU | 2,557 | 2,462 | 95 | 3.7% |
| CUSTER | 5,975 | 5,709 | 266 | 4.5% |
| DANIELS | 1,107 | 1,070 | 37 | 3.3% |
| DAWSON | 4,898 | 4,693 | 205 | 4.2% |
| DEER LODGE | 4,323 | 3,939 | 384 | 8.9% |
| FALLON | 1,437 | 1,379 | 58 | 4.0% |
| FERGUS | 5,719 | 5,215 | 504 | 8.8% |
| FLATHEAD | 32,107 | 29,137 | 2,970 | 9.3% |
| GALLATIN | 27,966 | 26,698 | 1,268 | 4.5% |
| GARFIELD | 816 | 801 | 15 | 1.8% |
| GLACIER | 4,434 | 3,918 | 516 | 11.6% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 471 | 430 | 41 | 8.7% |
| GRANITE | 1,339 | 1,242 | 97 | 7.2% |
| HILL | 7,497 | 7,005 | 492 | 6.6% |
| JEFFERSON | 5,776 | 5,528 | 248 | 4.3% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,165 | 1,101 | 64 | 5.5% |
| LAKE | 9,135 | 8,273 | 862 | 9.4% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 25,745 | 24,574 | 1,171 | 4.5% |
| LIBERTY | 816 | 794 | 22 | 2.7% |
| LINCOLN | 8,666 | 6,807 | 1,859 | 21.5% |
| MCCONE | 1,151 | 1,102 | 49 | 4.3% |
| MADISON | 2,956 | 2,803 | 153 | 5.2% |
| MEAGHER | 991 | 947 | 44 | 4.4% |
| MINERAL | 1,306 | 1,109 | 197 | 15.1% |
| MISSOULA | 45,110 | 41,513 | 3,597 | 8.0% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,810 | 1,608 | 202 | 11.2% |
| PARK | 6,002 | 5,486 | 516 | 8.6% |
| PETROLEUM | 265 | 240 | 25 | 9.4% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,663 | 2,575 | 88 | 3.3% |
| PONDERA | 2,819 | 2,729 | 90 | 3.2% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,125 | 1,088 | 37 | 3.3% |
| POWELL | 2,939 | 2,713 | 226 | 7.7% |
| PRAIRIE | 662 | 635 | 27 | 4.1% |
| RAVALLI | 11,560 | 10,314 | 1,246 | 10.8% |
| RICHLAND | 4,914 | 4,415 | 499 | 10.2% |
| ROOSEVELT | 4,754 | 4,437 | 317 | 6.7% |
| ROSEBUD | 4,572 | 4,275 | 297 | 6.5% |
| SANDERS | 3,276 | 2,667 | 609 | 18.6% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,273 | 2,200 | 73 | 3.2% |
| SILVER BOW | 14,056 | 13,017 | 1,039 | 7.4% |
| STILLWATER | 3,188 | 2,945 | 243 | 7.6% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,345 | 1,252 | 93 | 6.9% |
| TETON | 2,743 | 2,624 | 119 | 4.3% |
| TOOLE | 2,206 | 2,116 | 90 | 4.1% |
| TREASURE | 449 | 432 | 17 | 3.8% |
| VALLEY | 4,372 | 4,170 | 202 | 4.6% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,007 | 914 | 93 | 9.2% |
| WIBAUX | 485 | 443 | 42 | 8.7% |

# TABLE II
# M O N T A N A
# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
# (IN THOUSANDS)

1991

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (RESIDENCE DATA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/ | 397.9 | 400.2 | 406.0 | 406.4 | 405.5 | 410.4 | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 368.5 | 370.0 | 370.2 | 379.0 | 379.6 | 384.1 | | | | | | | |
| LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI. | 25.5 | 24.6 | 29.7 | 33.9 | 34.4 | 40.3 | | | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 29.4 | 30.2 | 35.8 | 27.4 | 25.9 | 26.3 | | | | | | | |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/ | 7.4% | 7.6% | 8.8% | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | | | | | | | |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ | 6.5% | 6.5% | 7.7% | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | | | | | | | |
| U.S. UNADJUSTED | 7.0% | 7.2% | 7.1% | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | | | | | | | |
| U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | 6.2% | 6.5% | 6.8% | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | | | | | | | |

1990

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (RESIDENCE DATA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/ | 401.2 | 404.8 | 406.7 | 405.2 | 404.2 | 408.8 | 407.5 | 405.0 | 394.9 | 395.7 | 395.1 | 394.9 | 402.0 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 377.5 | 381.1 | 383.7 | 383.8 | 382.5 | 386.9 | 387.1 | 386.4 | 371.6 | 370.8 | 368.4 | 368.3 | 379.0 |
| LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI. | 28.0 | 24.4 | 27.8 | 29.8 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 36.8 | 38.8 | 31.8 | 33.8 | 29.2 | 27.3 | 31.3 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 20.4 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 24.9 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 23.0 |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/ | 5.9% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.0% | 4.6% | 5.9% | 6.3% | 6.8% | 6.7% | 5.8% |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ | 5.0% | 4.8% | 4.6% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 6.6% | 5.8% |
| U.S. UNADJUSTED | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.3% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.8% | 5.9% | 5.5% |
| U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | 5.3% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 5.5% | 5.6% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.9% | 6.1% | 5.5% |

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1991 BENCHMARKS.
2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
* UNDER 50.

# TABLE III
# M O N T A N A
# STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
# (IN THOUSANDS)

## 1991

| (ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990 | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS | 291.8 | 291.2 | 292.8 | 295.3 | 301.0 | 305.9 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 221.1 | 219.9 | 220.7 | 223.1 | 228.0 | 233.8 | | | | | | | |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 35.9 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 35.9 | 38.5 | 40.5 | | | | | | | |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 255.9 | 256.2 | 258.4 | 259.4 | 262.5 | 265.4 | | | | | | | |
| PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING | 185.2 | 184.9 | 186.3 | 187.2 | 189.5 | 193.3 | | | | | | | |
| MINING | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | | | | | | | |
| METAL MINING | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| GOLD & SILVER ORES | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | | | | | | |
| COAL MINING | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | | | | | |
| OIL & GAS EXTRACTION | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | | | | | | | |
| NONMETALLIC MINERALS | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.5 | | | | | | | |
| GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | | | | | | | |
| HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT. | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | | | | | | | |
| SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 22.3 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 22.9 | | | | | | | |
| DURABLE GOODS | 13.8 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 14.6 | | | | | | | |
| LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 8.8 | | | | | | | |
| LOGGING | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | | | | | | | |
| SAWMILLS & PLANING | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | | | | | | | |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | | | | | | | |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | | | | | | | |
| FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | | | | | | | |
| PRINTING & PUBLISHING | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | | | | | | | |
| TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 20.3 | | | | | | | |
| TRANSPORTATION | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 | | | | | | | |
| RAILROAD | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | | | | | | | |
| LOCAL & INTERURBAN | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | | | | | | | |
| TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | | | | | | | |
| TELEPHONE COMM. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | | | | | | | |
| COMBINATION UTILITY | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | | | | | | | |
| TRADE | 77.0 | 76.0 | 76.7 | 77.7 | 79.4 | 81.3 | | | | | | | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | | | | | | | |
| WHOLESALE - DURABLES | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | | | | | | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | | | | | | | |
| MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | | | | | | | |
| WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | | | | | | | |
| GROCERIES & RELATED | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| FARM-PROD RAW MATERIALS | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | | | | | |
| PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | | | | | | |
| MISC NONDURABLE GOODS | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | | | | | | | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 61.4 | 60.5 | 61.2 | 62.0 | 63.6 | 65.4 | | | | | | | |
| BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | | | | | | | |
| GENERAL MERCHANDISE | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | | | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT STORES | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | | | | | | | |
| FOOD STORES | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.2 | | | | | | | |
| AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.8 | | | | | | | |
| NEW, USED CAR DEALER | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | | | | | | | |

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE
*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# TABLE III
# MONTANA
# STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
# (IN THOUSANDS)

## 1991

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAS STATIONS | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | | | | | | | |
| APPAREL & ACCESSORY | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | | | | | | | |
| FURNITURE & HOMEFURN | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | | | | | | | |
| EATING & DRINKING | 22.3 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 23.8 | 24.8 | | | | | | | |
| MISC RETAIL | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | | | | | | | |
| DRUG STORES | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | | | | | | |
| MISC SHOPPING GOODS | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | | | | | | | |
| FINANCE, INS, REAL EST. | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.6 | | | | | | | |
| FINANCE | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | | | | | | | |
| DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL BANKS | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | | | | | | | |
| INSURANCE | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | | | | | | | |
| INSURANCE CARRIERS | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| INSURANCE AGENTS | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | | | | | | | |
| REAL ESTATE | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | | | | | | | |
| SERVICES | 75.0 | 75.6 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 76.2 | 78.1 | | | | | | | |
| HOTELS & OTHR LODGING | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.2 | | | | | | | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | | | | | | | |
| BUSINESS SERVICES | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | | | | | | | |
| AUTO REPAIR & PARKING | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | | | | | | | |
| MISC REPAIR SERVICES | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | | | | | | | |
| AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.4 | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH SERVICES | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.7 | | | | | | | |
| NURSING & PRSNL CARE | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | | | | | | | |
| HOSPITALS | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.4 | | | | | | | |
| LEGAL SERVICES | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | | | | | | | |
| SOCIAL SERVICES | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | | | | | | | |
| INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | | | | | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL CARE | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | | | | | | | |
| ENGINEERING & MNGMENT | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | | | | | | | |
| ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | | | | | | | |
| * ACCOUNTING, AUDITING | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 70.7 | 71.3 | 72.1 | 72.2 | 73.0 | 72.1 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT. | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 14.7 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 20.6 | | | | | | | |
| STATE EDUCATION | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.3 | | | | | | | |
| *OTHER STATE GOVT. | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.3 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 36.1 | 36.6 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 37.6 | 36.8 | | | | | | | |
| LOCAL EDUCATION | 23.6 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 22.4 | | | | | | | |
| *OTHER LOCAL GOVT. | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 14.4 | | | | | | | |

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

# TABLE IV
## M O N T A N A
## STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
## (IN THOUSANDS)

### 1991

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS | 144.4 | 144.4 | 145.0 | 145.1 | 147.4 | 148.3 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 107.0 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 108.8 | 111.1 | | | | | | | |
| MINING | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | | | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | | | | | | | |
| DURABLE GOODS | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | | | | | |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | | | | | | | |
| TCU 1/ | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | | | | | | | |
| TRANSPORTATION | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| TRADE | 36.4 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 37.8 | 39.0 | | | | | | | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | | | | | | | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 32.3 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.4 | 33.8 | 35.0 | | | | | | | |
| EATING & DRINKING | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 14.3 | | | | | | | |
| FIRE 2/ | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 | | | | | | | |
| FINANCE | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | | | | | | | |
| SERVICES | 50.3 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.5 | 51.4 | | | | | | | |
| HOTELS & OTHR LODGING | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.7 | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH SERVICES | 22.4 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.6 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 37.4 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 37.2 | | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | | | | | | | |
| STATE GOVERNMENT | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 9.8 | | | | | | | |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 21.6 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 22.7 | 21.7 | | | | | | | |

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

# TABLE V
# MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

| | Production Employment (In Thousands) | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun. 1991 | May 1991 | Apr. 1991 | Jun. 1990 | Jun. 1991 | May 1991 | Apr. 1991 | Jun. 1990 |
| *TOTAL PRIVATE | 197.2 | 190.3 | 186.1 | 194.9 | $313.08 | $302.38 | $296.71 | $301.69 |
| MINING | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.3 | $613.50 | $600.70 | $583.25 | $593.07 |
| *CONSTRUCTION | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 9.1 | $546.82 | $537.68 | $485.97 | $556.70 |
| MANUFACTURING | 17.5 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 16.6 | $474.54 | $447.58 | $438.01 | $444.29 |
| Durable Goods | 12.3 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 11.9 | $478.70 | $433.52 | $432.92 | $441.83 |
| Non-Durable | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | $464.79 | $479.11 | $447.50 | $447.86 |
| *TCU 1/ | 18.1 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 18.1 | $512.64 | $499.74 | $500.34 | $536.00 |
| *Transportation | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.3 | $499.90 | $492.15 | $486.34 | $504.22 |
| *Comm. & Util. | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 | $533.07 | $512.45 | $522.26 | $588.55 |
| *TRADE | 72.2 | 70.0 | 68.3 | 71.3 | $219.18 | $211.70 | $207.21 | $206.19 |
| *Wholesale Trade | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.1 | $366.22 | $353.42 | $343.98 | $332.84 |
| *Retail Trade | 59.1 | 57.2 | 55.5 | 58.2 | $186.62 | $179.58 | $175.98 | $177.37 |
| *FIRE 2/ | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.5 | $318.62 | $307.40 | $318.99 | $300.95 |
| *SERVICES | 65.2 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 64.0 | $262.26 | $255.06 | $255.79 | $245.29 |

| | Average Weekly Hours | | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun. 1991 | May 1991 | Apr. 1991 | Jun. 1990 | Jun. 1991 | May 1991 | Apr. 1991 | Jun. 1990 |
| *TOTAL PRIVATE | 33.2 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 32.9 | $9.43 | $9.42 | $9.36 | $9.17 |
| MINING | 40.9 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 41.1 | $15.00 | $14.98 | $15.11 | $14.43 |
| *CONSTRUCTION | 38.4 | 37.6 | 33.4 | 38.0 | $14.24 | $14.30 | $14.55 | $14.65 |
| MANUFACTURING | 41.3 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 38.5 | $11.49 | $11.36 | $11.26 | $11.54 |
| Durable Goods | 42.4 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.1 | $11.29 | $10.92 | $10.96 | $11.30 |
| Non-Durable | 38.7 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 36.8 | $12.01 | $12.38 | $11.87 | $12.17 |
| *TCU 1/ | 38.2 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 40.0 | $13.42 | $13.58 | $13.45 | $13.40 |
| *Transportation | 37.9 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 39.3 | $13.19 | $13.41 | $13.18 | $12.83 |
| *Comm. & Util. | 38.6 | 37.0 | 37.6 | 41.1 | $13.81 | $13.85 | $13.89 | $14.32 |
| *TRADE | 30.4 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 30.1 | $7.21 | $7.25 | $7.17 | $6.85 |
| *Wholesale Trade | 37.6 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 36.1 | $9.74 | $9.63 | $9.45 | $9.22 |
| *Retail Trade | 28.8 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 28.7 | $6.48 | $6.53 | $6.47 | $6.18 |
| *FIRE 2/ | 35.8 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 35.7 | $8.90 | $8.91 | $9.14 | $8.43 |
| *SERVICES | 31.0 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 30.7 | $8.46 | $8.39 | $8.47 | $7.99 |

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

# TABLE VI
# THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

| | 1991 | | 1990 | | 1989 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CPI-U | CPI-W | CPI-U | CPI-W | CPI-U | CPI-W |
| January | 134.6 | 132.8 | 127.4 | 125.9 | 121.1 | 119.7 |
| February | 134.8 | 132.8 | 128.0 | 126.4 | 121.6 | 120.2 |
| March | 135.0 | 133.0 | 128.7 | 127.1 | 122.3 | 120.8 |
| April | 135.2 | 133.3 | 128.9 | 127.3 | 123.1 | 121.8 |
| May | 135.6 | 133.8 | 129.2 | 127.5 | 123.8 | 122.5 |
| June | 136.0 | 134.1 | 129.9 | 128.3 | 124.1 | 122.8 |
| July | | | 130.4 | 128.7 | 124.4 | 123.2 |
| August | | | 131.6 | 129.9 | 124.6 | 123.2 |
| September | | | 132.7 | 131.1 | 125.0 | 123.6 |
| October | | | 133.5 | 131.9 | 125.6 | 124.2 |
| November | | | 133.8 | 132.2 | 125.9 | 124.4 |
| December | | | 133.8 | 132.2 | 126.1 | 124.6 |
| Dec-to-Dec % | | | 6.1% | 6.1% | 4.6% | 4.5% |
| AVERAGE: | | | 130.7 | 129.0 | 124.0 | 122.6 |
| Ann Avg % | | | 5.4% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 4.8% |

| Expenditure Category CPI-U Index | Relative Importance | Jun. 1991 | Percent Change From May 1991 | Apr. 1991 | Jun. 1990 | Jun. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL ITEMS | 100% | 136.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 9.6 |
| Food & Bevarages | 18% | 137.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 6.4 |
| Housing | 42% | 133.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 8.6 |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 6% | 126.9 | -1.9 | -2.5 | 2.9 | 7.7 |
| Transportation | 18% | 123.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 6.7 |
| Medical Care | 6% | 176.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 8.8 | 18.7 |
| Entertainment | 4% | 138.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 9.4 |
| Other Goods & Services | 6% | 170.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 7.7 | 16.2 |

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) MEASURES CHANGES IN PRICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN MAJOR EXPENDITURE GROUPS. THE CPI FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U) COVERS ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, INCLUDING WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS, SALARIED WORKERS, THE SELF-EMPLOYED, RETIREES, AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

# Table VII

## NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

| AREAS | Apr. To Jun. 1991 | Apr. To Jun. 1990 | Year-to-Date 1991 | Year-to-Date 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE OF MONTANA | 946 | 824 | 1635 | 1712 |
| GREAT FALLS MSA | 62 | 64 | 112 | 138 |
| BILLINGS MSA | 112 | 105 | 212 | 230 |
| MULTI COUNTY BUSINES | 102 | 59 | 162 | 141 |
| ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA | 60 | 70 | 99 | 154 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 7 | 8 | 18 | 25 |
| DEER LODGE | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 |
| GRANITE | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| MADISON | 7 | 9 | 13 | 18 |
| POWELL | 8 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| SILVER BOW | 31 | 37 | 45 | 78 |
| BOZEMAN LFA | 97 | 89 | 166 | 178 |
| GALLATIN | 72 | 56 | 126 | 128 |
| MEAGHER | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| PARK | 23 | 29 | 35 | 43 |
| GLASGOW LFA | 28 | 23 | 48 | 39 |
| DANIELS | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| PHILLIPS | 8 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| SHERIDAN | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| VALLEY | 8 | 7 | 13 | 10 |
| GLENDIVE LFA | 26 | 7 | 41 | 31 |
| DAWSON | 13 | 5 | 17 | 15 |
| GARFIELD | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| MCCONE | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| PRAIRIE | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| RICHLAND | 11 | 1 | 20 | 11 |
| WIBAUX | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA | 22 | 22 | 41 | 52 |
| BIG HORN | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| CARBON | 11 | 8 | 20 | 21 |
| STILLWATER | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| SWEET GRASS | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| HAVRE LFA | 20 | 24 | 39 | 41 |
| BLAINE | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| HILL | 15 | 18 | 28 | 31 |
| LIBERTY | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| HELENA LFA | 56 | 54 | 86 | 104 |
| BROADWATER | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| JEFFERSON | 5 | 4 | 9 | 10 |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 50 | 45 | 76 | 85 |
| KALISPELL LFA | 142 | 118 | 232 | 223 |
| FLATHEAD | 105 | 79 | 163 | 153 |
| LAKE | 28 | 15 | 48 | 33 |
| LINCOLN | 9 | 24 | 21 | 37 |
| LEWISTOWN LFA | 22 | 21 | 42 | 33 |
| FERGUS | 12 | 12 | 22 | 17 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 3 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| PETROLEUM | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| WHEATLAND | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| MILES CITY LFA | 34 | 14 | 47 | 40 |
| CARTER | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| CUSTER | 13 | 5 | 20 | 15 |
| FALLON | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| POWDER RIVER | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ROSEBUD | 12 | 3 | 12 | 11 |
| TREASURE | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| MISSOULA LFA | 138 | 128 | 258 | 256 |
| MINERAL | 5 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| MISSOULA | 88 | 80 | 170 | 163 |
| RAVALLI | 34 | 35 | 65 | 73 |
| SANDERS | 11 | 5 | 16 | 9 |
| SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA | 25 | 26 | 50 | 52 |
| CHOUTEAU | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| GLACIER | 8 | 6 | 14 | 15 |
| PONDERA | 5 | 0 | 9 | 5 |
| TETON | 4 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| TOOLE | 4 | 8 | 9 | 12 |

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

## Reliability of CES Estimates

**The relatively large size** of the **CES 790** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of **All Employees** at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

**Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES**
**For Major Industry Divisions in Montana**
**(Employment in Thousands)**

| Industry Title | Final Est. 3/90 | Bench-mark 3/90 | Amount Revised 1990 | Percent Revised 1990 | Sample Units 3/90 | Sample Employ. 3/90 | Sample % of Universe |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL Nonagricultural | 290.2 | 288.6 | -1.6 | -0.55% | 1975 | 110.6 | 38% |
| TOTAL Private | 218.9 | 216.2 | -2.7 | -1.25% | 1762 | 69.3 | 32% |
| Goods Producing | 34.6 | 35.3 | 0.7 | 1.98% | 346 | 14.0 | 40% |
| Private Service Producing | 184.3 | 180.9 | -3.4 | -1.83% | 1416 | 55.3 | 31% |
| Mining | 6.0 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 1.64% | 62 | 3.4 | 56% |
| Construction | 7.3 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 9.88% | 125 | 1.5 | 19% |
| Manufacturing | 21.3 | 21.1 | -0.2 | -0.95% | 159 | 9.1 | 43% |
| Durable Goods | 13.4 | 13.3 | -0.1 | -0.75% | 97 | 4.9 | 37% |
| Nondurable Goods | 7.9 | 7.8 | -0.1 | -1.28% | 62 | 4.2 | 54% |
| Transportation & Utilities | 19.3 | 19.7 | 0.4 | 2.03% | 153 | 11.3 | 57% |
| Trade | 77.9 | 75.2 | -2.7 | -3.59% | 674 | 19.0 | 25% |
| Wholesale | 15.8 | 15.4 | -0.4 | -2.60% | 224 | 4.0 | 26% |
| Retail | 62.1 | 59.8 | -2.3 | -3.85% | 450 | 15.0 | 25% |
| Finance,Insurance&Real Estate | 13.4 | 13.1 | -0.3 | -2.29% | 169 | 4.4 | 34% |
| Services | 73.7 | 72.9 | -0.8 | -1.10% | 420 | 20.6 | 28% |
| Government | 71.3 | 72.4 | 1.1 | 1.52% | 71 | 41.3 | 57% |

**Women Workers**, **Production Workers**, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

## SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

S-7.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data is incorporated from each state's unemployment insurance database in order to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks. Montana's MLS program tracks layoffs of at least 31 days of duration in which 20-or-more initial claims are filed against an employer within a 3-week period. Nationally, the MLS program concentrates on layoffs involving at least 50 laid-off workers.

# Montana's Labor Force Areas

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